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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 9th, 1907.

One of the greatest difficulties which stands in the way of improvement in the administration of China is undoubtedly the heterogeneous nature of the population of the Empire. To the ordinary observer it might appear that the Chinese are one of the most homogeneous nations upon the face of the earth. To an outsider, it would seem that, go where you will, you find the Chinaman and his ways one and the same. But this impression is in reality the effect of a mental delusion, not dissimilar to the optical delusion which makes all Chinamen seem alike to the new comer. In reality the Chinese in different provinces are as diverse as the inhabitants in various parts of Europe. It is true that some broad features of character are common to all, but there are local modifications, which are as marked as those which differentiate the various nations of Northern and Southern Europe. This is naturally not so clear to the foreign observer as it is to the Chinese themselves; but the latter draw very accurate distinctions between the inhabitants of various parts of the Empire; and in doing so, show enough of human nature to entertain a wholesome appreciation of those belonging to their own districts and a corresponding contempt for those from other parts. It is not by any means the Foreign Devil who is alone looked down upon by the average Celestial. The Chinaman has a similar narrowness of mind in respect to his own countrymen—and very few Chinese are found who fully believe

that any of their compatriots come up to the standard of those who have been fortunate enough to be born in the Province to which they themselves belong.

This provincialism is not merely a matter of disposition or taste; but also finds its way largely into political life. Local interests have become largely developed during the centuries that China has been dependent upon very slow and defective means of inter-communication. Although the system of changing high officials from time to time is adopted in order as far as possible to counteract these influences, they are always such as have to be reckoned with at headquarters; and the Chinese officials are too wise to incur needless opposition by going counter to local feelings where it is possible to avoid doing so. In this manner China, centralized though it may appear to the outside observer, is in reality very largely in the nature of a confederacy of individual states, over which the imperial hold is by no means so strong as it seems to be. Instances have been known where the local power of the inhabitants has been so great that they have been able to refuse to receive governors appointed from Peking; and a case is on record and is mentioned by Huc where a Provincial Official who was unacceptable was simply sent back to Peking by the people over whom he had been appointed to rule. The manner in which the Empire has been maintained has always been a matter of surprise to those who are acquainted with the nature of the system which actually exists. It is notorious that no very strong feeling of patriotism is to be found among the masses in China, nor is there any great love for the Dragon Throne; but there have nevertheless been certain forces at work which have kept China together as one nation in spite of influences which would have been sufficient to cause disruption in any other country. One of the chief combining forces has undoubtedly been the innate respect which all Chinese have for authority and their desire for prosperity and quiet rather than national glory or advancement. They are inclined to make the best of a system, of whose defects they are well aware, rather than make any great sacrifices for its improvement. Another element which has kept China together is the force of a common language and literature. The spoken dialects in different districts are as wide apart as many European languages. But the written language is the same every where. This latter fact has tended perhaps more than anything else to keep China together—and it is a force which may be reckoned upon probably for many years to come. What are now only individual provinces under the central government would in all likelihood long ago have been separate nationalities each with its own language were Chinese writing on a phonetic instead of an ideographic basis. As it is the written character is common to the whole empire and thus the power of language—one of the greatest factors in nationality—is in the direction of centralization.

With the knowledge of the state of the country which the Chinese Officials necessarily possess, it is not surprising that they should hesitate to introduce any new system such as that of representative institutions, which might interfere with the existing state of affairs and diminish the centralising influences upon which they rely and which have stood them in such good stead in the past. It is considered by them, that the only form in which it would be possible to introduce representation would in the first instance be by the establishment of Provincial Councils—Parliaments as we should call them—to advise the Viceroy of the different provinces; and they are not unnaturally apprehensive that this might give more power, than they at present possess, to the Provincial Officials, and thus end in a disruption of the Empire. The question with Chinese of the old school thus assumes something of the aspect that Home Rule does with us. In this they may be, and probably are, mistaken—but it is easy to understand how this idea comes to be held by them. They have been able hitherto to rely upon the centralising influences which exist, and consider it better to continue to do so, than to make experiments in new methods, the bearing of which is, at least so far as they are able to understand it, doubtful. Representative institutions judiciously granted while the Imperial authority was still safeguarded might be the means not of diminishing but of increasing the latter. On the other hand there might be a danger that the power derived from consulting the voice of the people might be made use of to give preponderating influence to certain provinces and so be a source not of strength but of weakness to the existing government.

The Chinese Minister has informed the London Chamber of Commerce that the Imperial Chinese Government will offer three medals, gold, silver, and bronze, to be awarded to students of the next examination held by the Chamber in commercial subjects.

It is announced that steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line will, during the winter season, make St. John, N.B., their terminal point. The company's new "Royal Mail" "Empress" steamers will land Canadian mails at Halifax, N.S., before proceeding to St. John, N.B. First-class passengers will also have the option of landing at Halifax.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 6th January, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 215 to the Library and 19 to the Museum; and of Chinese 9 to the former and 2,128 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 335 persons, and the Museum by 2,247.

Careful observers of Japanese immigrants declare that the Japanese who have arrived at Honolulu during the last few months are picked military men. The Japanese outnumber other nationalities in the Islands, and could be massed with great ease and celerity, and would form, when armed, a formidable army. A Japanese shipping agent says a hundred thousand Japanese are ready to proceed to Hawaii.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Captain F. J. Badesley and Lieut. C. W. Bookwith, R.N., were present at the Licensing Court yesterday to consider an application from D.M. Lan, a man for the transfer to him from one A. W. Shuter of the adjacent licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the Connaught House Hotel. There were no police objections to the application, which was granted.

While a gang of coolies were carrying out excavation work at the Protestant cemetery, Happy Valley, on Monday, for the purpose of levelling the burial ground, a mass of earth slid away from the hillside carrying one of the men with it. In the descent he was struck on the head by a large stone. A richa was promptly procured and he was despatched for hospital, but died on the way.

M. Simon Shires, a Paris banker, and his staff have been arrested on a charge of having defrauded Prince Frederick Charles of Hohenzollern (a son of the late German Chancellor) of more than £16,000. The alleged frauds are in connection with bogus shares in a Peking Syndicate, in connection with which it is estimated that various persons have been swindled of more than £400,000. It is alleged that a bank clerk, who was also arrested, operated in London last March under the name of "William French and William Glover and Company."

The trials of the first of the torpedo-boat destroyers, which will form the two Divisions provided for by the Reichstag, will begin soon, and a new type of vessel will be available for use in the German Navy. As the displacement of the new type is 530 tons, it will be the largest of its kind afloat; its engines of 10,000 horse-power are to attain a speed of 30 knots. A new gun will be carried by these vessels in the shape of the 88 centimetre quick-firing gun.

An attempt has been made of late to colonise the frontier regions in the Far East with the Reserves and their families. So far, only 2,000 Reserves have settled as colonists in the regions referred to. There have been many irregularities in connection with the way in which the experiment has been carried out, and the country people are flocking from all sides into Vladivostok to such an extent that the town police has had to be increased. A telegram received from Vladivostok says that the attempt to colonise that region has been most unsatisfactory.

Mr. Rees (Montgomery Burghs) asked, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the cultivation of opium in China was under observation and report, in order to ascertain whether the recent edict of the Chinese Government was being effectively enforced within the empire. Sir E. Grey (Northumberland, Berwick).—In answer to other questions I have already explained the difficulty of procuring trustworthy information as to the area of opium cultivation. But the Consul in China will report to the best of their ability as to the manner in which the edict will be carried into effect.

In the Lisbon Chamber of Deputies on December 4th Senator Meneses (Republican) asked the Government for information with regard to the action taken by the police of Oporto on the 1st inst. during a demonstration which had occurred there in connection with the arrival of a number of Republican deputies in the city. Senator Meneses was called to order, and as he disregarded the President's ruling he was removed from the Chamber by armed force. Owing, however, to the attitude taken up by the other deputies towards his expulsion Senator Meneses will return to the Chamber to-day.

Lloyd's agent at Port Darwin sent a rather obscurely worded message concerning the British steamer *Australian*, ashore near that Port. This message is understood to mean that the value of the property salvaged is £70,000 (probably for the most part the specie which was on board), that of the salvaged cargo only a small portion is damaged, that the vessel is in an upright position and not likely to "break" up if the weather holds good, that 150' bales (probably wool) are in holds No. 1 and 2, and that a very experienced diver is available. This message would appear to make the salvage prospects much more favourable than had been thought here.

Mr. Carnegie on December 5th formally handed over to the Princeton University the Carnegie Lake—an artificial sheet of water three and a half miles long and from 400 to 1,000 feet wide, which has been formed at his expense on land costing £20,000. He said he desired the lake to be used for rowing contests to the discouragement of football. After declaring that all athletic sports should be conducted in a gentlemanly manner he continued:—"I have never seen a football game, but I have glanced at pictures of such games, and to me the spectacle of educated young men rolling over one another in the dirt was—well, not gentlemanly." Mr. Carnegie's remarks were received with murmurs of dissent from the undergraduates who thronged the gallery in the Alexander Hall, where the ceremony took place.

A Naval correspondent has announced that the *Drake*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, commanding the Second Cruiser Squadron, secured remarkable results in her recent gun practice at Aranci Bay. The firing constituted a record, which can only be described as positively marvellous, and far exceeding anything which has ever yet been accomplished in the art of gunnery. Out of a total of 133 shots fired by the 9.2 and 6-inch guns at the enormous distance of four miles, no fewer than 105, or 79 per cent, hit the target. The *Drake*, by this remarkable feat, is placed at the top of both the Gunlayers' and Battle Practice Competitions throughout the Fleet, and the Second Cruiser Squadron also heads all the others. Lieutenant Humphrey T. Walwyn is the gunnery officer of the ship.

A correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* writes:—"A very pretty story of juvenile philanthropy reaches me, the accuracy of which I can vouch for. A little Bengali girl, the child of well-to-do parents, was to have a party given in her honour on her birthday. Before the invitations were sent out, however, she asked her mother how much would be spent on the party. She was told 100 rupees. Then she asked if she might have the money instead of the party. Astonished at this sudden thirst for gold, the mother asked what her reason was for wanting the money, and she then confessed that she wanted to send it to the people in the famine districts. Of course her wish was complied with, and there is no happier little girl in all Bengal than that child was on her birthday, though there was no party."

Here is a typical European comment:—"The West Prussian Chamber of Agriculture has just passed a resolution that the recruiting of Chinese as agricultural labourers is deplorable from the national standpoint, but that it appears to be inevitable in view of the terrible scarcity of agricultural labour in the province; and it instructs the committee to take the preliminary steps for the introduction of coolies. We should have thought that, with her population increasing by nearly a million souls every year, and with thousands of emigrants leaving her ports, Germany could have solved the problem of finding white labour without the importation of yellow. If, however, she cannot do that and our Liverpool landlords seem to be stricken with the same inability how can we expect the mine owners of the Witwatersrand to be able to do any better? But what will Kaiser Wilhelm, painter (by deputy) of the famous Yellow Peril picture, think of the arrival of Ab-Sin in the Fatherland? One thing is certain, anyhow, that Ab-Sin's iniquity is soon likely to be equalled, not to say surpassed, by his ubiquity."

## HOCKEY.

CLUB V. 119th INFANTRY.  
A good match will be witnessed this afternoon on the Club ground between these teams. The 119th Infantry, it will be remembered, won the Challenge Cup last year, while the Club team is practically at full strength. It will play in white, and be represented by—Rev. C. G. Searle, goal; L. Murphy (capt.) and J. P. McGillicuddy, Backs; C. P. Chatter, T. C. Gray and A. N. Othor, halves; J. Hooper, H. G. C. Bailey, L. G. Bird, E. F. C. Master and C. J. Satterthwaite, forwards. Bull-off at 4.45 p.m.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The draw for the Shield took place last night and is as follows:—  
1st ROUND.  
A. Hong Rugby Club v. Royal Engineers.  
B. "A" Co. 3rd Middlesex v. "F" Co. 3rd Middlesex.  
C. Lusitane F.C. v. R.A.M.C.  
Byes:—"King Alfred" Hongkong Club, Royal Artillery, Y.M.C.A. and "G" Co., 3rd Middlesex.  
2nd ROUND.  
1. Y.M.C.A. v. "G" Co. 3rd Mid.  
2. Winner of A v. "King Alfred."  
3. Royal Artillery v. Winner of C.  
4. Winner of B v. Hong Club.  
SEMI-FINAL.  
Winner of 2 v. Winner of 3.  
1st round to be played on or before 26th Jan. 2nd " " " " 23rd Feb. Semi-final " " " " 16th Mar.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over Japan, and risen in N. China. The depression lying over E. Manchuria yesterday, is moving into the Pacific to the North of Hokkaido. Pressure is highest over the Yangtze. It remains low to the South of the Philippine Archipelago.  
Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and strong monsoon over the China Sea.  
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inches.  
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N.E. winds, moderate; fine.  
Formosa Channel... { N.E. winds, fresh.  
South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.  
Hongkong and Lamooka { Same as No. 2.  
South coast of China between { Same as No. 2.  
Hongkong and Hainan... { Same as No. 2.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## RAISULI FLEES.

LONDON, January 7th.  
Raisuli's stronghold has been destroyed, and the chief himself has fled to the mountains.

## MAILS TRANSFERRED.

LONDON, January 7th.  
The White Star is transferring Wednesday's mails.

## S.W.R. ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, January 7th.  
At Southampton the South Western Railway Co. is projecting the largest wet dock in the world.

## GERMANY AND U.S.A.

LONDON, January 7th.  
The tariff war between Germany and the United States continues. There is at present no hope of an agreement.

## APPROACHING GUESTS.

LONDON, January 7th.  
The retinue of the Duke of Connaught on his expedition to the Far East includes General Maxwell, staff officer, and Lieutenant Ponsonby, aide-de-camp.

## N. S. W. BUDGET.

LONDON, January 7th.  
The financial statement of New South Wales shows an immense surplus.

## STEAMER SAFE.

LONDON, January 7th.  
The s.s. *City of Panama* [Panama?] is not a total wreck on the coast of Pescadero, Cal., as first reported; she is now reported safe.

## A CUNARD INNOVATION.

LONDON, January 5th.  
The Cunard Steamship Co. have decided on the future transfer of some of their liners to Southampton.

## BRITAIN'S TRADE.

LONDON, January 8th.  
The year's trade of the United Kingdom totals £1,068,824,152.

## FAMOUS CRICKETER'S DEATH.

LONDON, January 8th.  
Walter Read, the cricketer, is dead.

(Walter Read was the assistant secretary to the Surrey Cricket Club. He has played as an amateur in all the leading cricket matches for years, and is the author of an interesting publication, "Annals of Cricket.")

## THE JAPANESE ARMY.

TOKYO, January 8th.  
His Majesty the Emperor to-day at Aoyama reviewed twenty thousand troops.

The manoeuvres next autumn are to be on a larger scale than ever before.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

## THE JAPANESE ARMY.

LONDON, January 6th.  
Four Captains in the German army have started for Japan to study the military institutions of the country.

## THE STRAITS COMMAND.

LONDON, January 6th.  
Major General Perrott has been appointed to the command of the troops in the Straits Settlement.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, January 6th.  
The release of dividends has considerably eased the monetary stringency and it is expected in Lombard street that the bank rate will be reduced within a fortnight unless the foreign monetary situation changes for the worse.

## THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

LONDON, January 6th.  
The impending introduction into Parliament of a private Bill for the construction of a Channel tunnel is causing the most

acute controversy, largely on party lines. The Liberals welcome it in prospect of closer ties with the continent; while the Conservatives oppose it owing to fears of invasion. Lord Woleley repeats the warning he uttered in 1882. The *Times* points out the dangers and declares that it can only be permitted if co-operation on the continental lines is adopted.

## THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, January 6th.  
All the coloured troops in the United States have been assigned for duty to the Philippines.

## THE HAGUE COURT.

LONDON, January 6th.  
Viscount Selby and Sir Ernest Satow have been appointed to the permanent court of the Hague.

## SIAMSE LOAN.

LONDON, January 6th.  
A new Siam loan of \$8,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent. is about to be issued in London, Berlin and Paris, by the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the German Asiatic and Indo-Chinese Banks respectively.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CHINA ASSOCIATION SPEECH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]
   
Hongkong, January 8th.

Sir—Having been in the Tientsin settlement during the so-called "second siege," and having witnessed the taking of the Native City at the end of the period, I fancy I remember enough about different kinds of shells to enable me to appreciate the use of shrapnel. In any case you are correct in the supposition, advanced in your leader of date, that I did not imagine them to have been employed by the Japanese with the idea of battering down the walls of Peking. That some such twist might be given to my meaning was a risk which I foresaw. I mentioned this when I saw you on Sunday. You volunteered the opinion that only hypercriticism would discover the point. It therefore surprised me to find you, using the idea, with which I had provided you, to cast ridicule. With the rest of your gibes I have no quarrel. Those of your readers who know anything of the work of the China Association will realise how wide of the mark they strike. You are welcome to an imaginary "score," in as far as your remarks affect me personally. But as regards your criticism of the views put forward by the China Association on the subject of the Customs Edict, I have to say that they are simply the views of the representative men of the British Mercantile Community in Hongkong, Shanghai and throughout the length and breadth of China.

They are also the views of all men of any note who have now, or who have ever had, firsthand dealings with Chinese officials. Sir Robert Hart at the outset gave it as his opinion that the object aimed at by the change made was "the suppression and absorption of the I.M.C. Administration." There is no need to seek higher authority, though the view has been endorsed by every man who can in any sense be regarded as an authority on China at all. In scoffing at the China Association for seeking to institute means of defeating that object you run the risk of seeming to set yourself up above all these men, and the ridicule which you aim to throw threatens to fall flat and to cover you.

Yours, etc.

M. STEWART.

We fear that outside comment, with which we have nothing to do, has led Mr. Stewart to misconstrue our purely tentative remarks. It is our pure misfortune if any tendency to "jibe" or "scoff" be apparent; the comments were meant to be serious. With regard to the reference to shrapnel, we thought to dispose of a hypercritical suggestion which the writer himself complained of to us; the words "we are sure he did not mean, etc." were warranted by his own declaration, and would not have been used at all had we not thought him desirous of having repetitions of the said hypercriticism forestalled. We can only regret that in trying to be helpful we should have fallen under so mean a suspicion. But then, as our comments pointed out, mistakes are made by looking too much for motives. We hope Mr. Stewart will accept our assurance that he has misread our motives. Our words are expected to carry only their plain meaning and face value; they are, as a rule, carefully chosen.—Ed.]

## THE UNITED STATES' COURT FOR CHINA.

It would appear that the result of the examination for admission to practice before the new United States' Court is still exercising the minds of the American community in Shanghai. For obvious reasons we have refrained from commenting on Judge Wiley's action, which was clearly decided upon after due deliberation and a proper consideration of the circumstances of the case. It is true that at no time of life, above all not in later years, are examinations agreeable undertakings, and there can be no doubt that general sympathy will be felt for the rejected candidates. There is, however, nothing arbitrary in Judge Wiley's action, nor can it, moreover, be described as an innovation in judicial procedure. An examination was also imposed on lawyers desirous of practising before the Court in the Philippine Islands, while for admission to similar courts in the United States barristers have to adduce satisfactory proof of their attainments, legal and otherwise.—N.C. Daily News.



## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on January 8th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president) presided, and there were also present Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C., Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Registrar General, Hon. Mr. F. J. Badley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. H. McFarlane, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wa-chun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

## LIMEWASHING.

Dr. Macfarlane wrote a minute relative to the limewashing of the houses at Kowloon City and Sham Shui Po, in which he stated that the bi-yearly limewashing for tenement houses had not been enforced. Instead, a yearly limewashing, combined with general cleansing, had been enforced. This was not so expensive to the people as the double cleansing, and he recommended that the same course be adopted for 1907.

Mr. Liu Chu-fak minuted—I think limewashing may be dispensed with, in these outlying districts. General cleansing under the supervision of the Board ought to be sufficient to keep these houses clean, which are in the majority of cases occupied by one family.

Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL—I agree with Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

The Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL asked if it was proposed to deal with these places differently to any quarter of the Colony.

THE PRESIDENT—No. The Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL—The limewashing of family houses is not carried out in any quarter of the Colony.

Dr. CLARK—Except by notice.

The Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL—I think the time has come when Kowloon and Sham Shui Po should be treated as the rest of the Colony. They should have this annual cleansing with limewashing. There have been complaints that the Sanitary Department required too high a standard, but I would suggest that Mr. Lau Chu-pak and Mr. Fung Wa-chun should go over and inspect the houses.

THE PRESIDENT—Fifty per cent of the houses are occupied by more than one family.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Do I understand these houses are lime-washed only once a year?

THE PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Under what regulations?

THE PRESIDENT—The regulations of the Board.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Have the Board the power to override the standing regulations in outlying districts?

THE PRESIDENT—They have.

The PRESIDENT moved that the recommendation of Dr. Macfarlane be adopted.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT seconded.

The Hon. REGISTRAR GENERAL was opposed to compulsory limewashing of any house occupied by only one family whether the house were clean or dirty.

THE PRESIDENT—It is never done unless the house is dirty.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN said he disapproved of the limewashing unless a distinction was made between the houses.

On the vote being taken, four supported the resolution, and four opposed it. The recommendation was, however, adopted on the casting vote of the President.

## COLONIAL CEMETERY BY-LAWS.

The following report by the Select Committee on the Colonial Cemetery By-laws (the members of which were Messrs. Shenton Hooper and Lau Chu-pak, and Dr. F. Clark) was submitted:

The Colonial Cemetery is under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board and under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. It is for the Board to fix a scale of fees for interment, etc., therein.

The schedule of fees now in force was framed by the Governor-in-Council on 16th January, 1893, and it is now necessary for the Board to fix a schedule and incorporate it in a by-law. The schedule now in force refers to the Protestant cemetery, but there can be no doubt that the Colonial Cemetery is the one meant. On investigation it cannot be learnt that any part of this cemetery has ever been consecrated, and is apparently available for the interment of any body irrespective of what their faith or religion may have been.

Portions of the cemetery have been reserved for the interment of Naval and Military and old residents.

There is no fixed rule as to what constitutes an old resident, but by custom it has generally been understood to mean a 20 years' residence in the Colony. Formerly, to bury in this section required permission of the Director of Public Works, but now the Medical Officer of Health is the officer to give such permit, but no authority can be found for the change, and the distinction is not rigidly carried out, exceptions having been made.

The fee for each grave space of 12 superficial feet for private individuals is now \$15, and we recommend that this be reduced to \$10.

Grave digging \$1. Exhumation of corpse \$5. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the British Army, or Hongkong Volunteers and their families, officers and warrant officers and sailors in the British Navy and their families, and Colonial Government officers and their families are only charged 75 cents as against \$15 for private residents.

We consider this distinction need no longer be made, and that the fee should be the same as for private residents.

For permit to erect monuments over twelve feet superficial on private individual graves pay \$2 a foot for each excess foot of same; but, in case of monuments over Government officers and their families' graves, no excess

charge be made up to 24 superficial feet. These areas should be made to coincide by increasing the 12 feet to 24 feet.

The following are the number of grave spaces taken from 1st January, 1900, to 17th December, 1906: 120, \$15 + \$1, 62; \$5 + \$1, 25; \$10, 2; 75c, 24; free, 7. Under the existing scale the fees paid amount to \$1,100; under the proposed scale the fees would amount to \$1,044.

THE PRESIDENT—As far as I can see from studying the Ordinance, the sections dealing with cemeteries are 90, 91 and 92. Then there are certain bye-laws that come under the purview of the Board, but these apply only to Chinese cemeteries. I don't think the Board has any power under these bye-laws to interfere with other cemeteries.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Wouldn't it be better to find out if we have that power?

The SECRETARY pointed out that they had at page 15, sub-section 23 which applied to all cemeteries.

THE PRESIDENT—This matter came up before the Board on November 7th when it was agreed to appoint a sub-committee to consider and report on the question of fees of cemeteries. That committee consisted of Messrs. Hooper and Lau Chu-pak and Mr. Clark.

Members agreed that its report should be circulated.

## PROPOSED SEPARATION OF DAIRIES.

The following letter from the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., was read:

"The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Dear Sir, I am instructed by my directors to bring to the notice of your Board the desirability of separating as far as possible the various dairies in the Colony and to ask if your Board can see its way to suggest legislation on the subject.

My directors are of opinion that such separation would tend to lessen to a great extent the danger of disease spreading through the intermingling of Chinese employees, which, in spite of all precautions, cannot be altogether stopped.

In the general interests of the Colony it is obviously advantageous to keep herds of cattle as far away from one another as possible, so that in the event of an outbreak of disease in any one locality the cattle in others would be less liable to attack, thus minimizing the danger of a curtailment of the Colony's milk supply.

I am, yours faithfully,

S. A. SETH,

Secretary."

The COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON minuted that the suggestion if carried out would diminish risk, but it did not seem possible for the Government to interfere directly as suggested. The Company however might take matters in their own hands and buy out the dairies in their vicinity, and that being done the Government might withhold the sale or lease of land in the neighbourhood for dairying purposes.

Mr. HOOPER—I sympathise with the suggestion, but I don't see how it can be carried out.

THE PRESIDENT—This is an application from the Dairy Farm which I think all of you have seen.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—It has not been sent to me, Sir.

THE PRESIDENT—Then I will read it (reads).

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Has the Dairy Farm made the proposal that they should move away from the neighbouring dairies, or that the neighbouring dairies should move away from them?

THE PRESIDENT—That the neighbouring dairies should move away.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I don't think that is a thing we could recommend.

The REGISTRAR GENERAL—I think it would be possible in licensing new dairies to take this into consideration, and advise accordingly in future.

The Dairy Farm Company are to be informed that their suggestion is hardly practicable.

THE BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

The following letter dated 17th December was submitted from Mr. Lau Chu-pak relative to sections 175, 153 and 154 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1913.

The Secretary Sanitary Board, Sir—In reference to the compulsory provision of open spaces in the existing buildings, I have the honour to draw the attention of the Board to the great hardship and loss of money inflicted thereby on the owners and the danger caused to many old houses.

Under the previous ordinance (13 of 1901) all the corner houses, shallow houses and those having lanes at the back, private or public, were exempted from providing yards which are mere shafts adapted for the reception of household refuse as pointed out by the Medical Officer of Health. But under section 175 of the present Ordinance, though the back lanes give more open spaces than the law aims at obtaining, and afford a free current of air constantly circulating in the house, and are far better than yards, they are not counted as open space, and the owners are required to cut away half of the kitchens to comply with the law.

For some time this section has been enforced with discretion and consideration, and where exemption was advisable it was recommended by the Board and granted; but recently it has been very indiscriminately and strictly enforced, so much so that these applications for exemption take up nearly the whole of the Board's time at its fortnightly meetings. At the last meeting of the Board, when several of these applications were discussed, it was held that exemption was not permissible, as sub-section 4 of section 175 only provides for modification, and modification on does not include total exemption.

Practically it amounts to this: as long as some open space is provided, no matter if it be only one foot wide, the Board grants exemption, because it is a modification, but in the case of a

house, where it is structurally impossible to provide an open space, e.g., a triangular corner house, or where it is unnecessary to do so, e.g., a corner house with three sides well lighted and ventilated, a house opening into a private lane at the back, or a house having a wide street both in front and at the back, the Board has no power. Can anyone imagine a greater absurdity than this?

I think members are aware that this absurdity causes a great loss of money to property owners and sacrifice of valuable land, as the compulsory provision of such open spaces would entail an expenditure of at least four or five hundred dollars a house, for structural alterations, a reduction of rent amounting to 10 or 15 per cent after the alterations have been carried out, and a total loss of rent during the time taken for such alterations.

I am sure it was never the intention of those who drafted the present ordinance, that modification should stop short of exemption, and I recommend for the earnest consideration of the Board, that, pending the investigations of the working of this Ordinance by the Commission, the Board should recommend the Building Authority not to take any action under section 175, in view of possible amendments.

With reference to sections 153 and 154 I beg also to suggest that no further action be taken in connection therewith, pending the recommendations of the Commission. I understand that up to date already above 20,000 cubicles, costing, on an average, \$5 each, have been removed, and if, in view of the recommendations of the Commission, the ordinance is amended to allow of the retention of cubicles, this money amounting to \$100,000 and more, as the enforcement of the law is pushed on, will have been wasted.

The Medical Officer of Health is a minute wrote that it was not in the discretion of the Board to do as suggested by Mr. Lau Chu-pak, nor did he think it would be wise to suspend all action under section 175.

THE PRESIDENT—With reference to this letter I think it would be preferable for the Board to appoint a committee to consider such applications which practically take up half the business of the Board at every meeting. I move that a committee be appointed to consider applications made under sections 175 and 180 which are recommended for approval by the executive officers of the Board, and that the committee be empowered to deal with them.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Have we power to delegate such powers to a sub-committee, Sir?

THE PRESIDENT—Yes, under section 35 which reads—"The Board may by resolutions from time to time delegate any of its powers and functions to the Medical Officer of Health, etc."

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN—I think the recommendation of my colleagues is very reasonable. He does not ask us to wait very long, for the Commission will be soon finished.

THE PRESIDENT—But it may be six months before the Government comes to a decision on the matter.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN—The sections mentioned certainly inflict great hardship on landowners and Chinese residents, and indirectly affect the revenue and prosperity of the Colony. It is a very serious question, and I don't think a year can come by waiting one or two months.

THE PRESIDENT—Unfortunately the law is laid down, and it is our duty to see it complied with. After the Commission it will probably take six months before a decision is arrived at, and in the meantime the Medical Officer of Health does not think it wise to suspend all action.

The Hon. Mr. HEWITT said he was sorry to find himself in disagreement with his two Chinese colleagues. The report of the Commission would be ready shortly and would be presented to the Governor. No doubt it would take His Excellency some time before he took any action on the report, that was if he took any action at all. That being so, Mr. Lau Chu-pak's application practically amounted to the Board suspending the working of the two or three very important sections in the ordinance for about six months. He did not think that was desirable, and he seconded the motion.

Carried.

## POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, January 8th.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## EXCESS PASSENGERS.

Inspector Langley proceeded against the coxswain of the steam launch *Kin Sang* for carrying a number of passengers in excess.

Defendant admitted the charge.

His Worship—Have you been previously convicted?

Defendant admitted he had.

His Worship—And fined \$20? Defendant—Yes.

His Worship—I now fine you \$50.

A KOWLOON NUISANCE.

Mr. A. Ritchie, of Messrs. Ritchie and Co., proceeded against a ricksha coolie for demanding more than his usual fare.

Complainant stated that he engaged the ricksha at Mongkok to carry him to Kowloon, where he paid the coolie twenty cents. Defendant complained about the amount he received and complainant handed him another five cents. Then the coolie waited more, and witness gave him in charge. The legal fare was about twenty cents an hour, and complainant had the ricksha only for about forty-five minutes.

His Worship remarked that the Kowloon ricksha coolies were giving a lot of trouble of late, and imposed a fine of \$5.

GAMBLING.

A native was charged with being the keeper of a gaming house where Luk Wai lottery tickets were sold, while three others were

charged with being on the premises which are situated at Queen's Road West.

The evidence showed that an informant went to the premises on several occasions and purchased tickets. The last time he went he took with him a marked bank note which was handed to the first defendant in payment of a number of tickets. Later the police raided the shop and the marked note was found on the first defendant.

His Worship recorded a conviction against the first, fining him \$500, the alternative being three months' imprisonment. The other three defendants were discharged.

## CONFLICTING STORIES.

Seldom has a Court of Justice so nearly resembled a house of mirth as the Police Court did yesterday when Chan Chai, a married Chinese woman, was arraigned for assault. When the case came on she was asked to plead, and promptly pleading not guilty, proceeded to tell the Magistrate her story.

His Worship, through his interpreter, asked her to desist, explaining that she would have an opportunity after the complainant had given her account of the alleged assault. The woman, however, could not be silenced. Her flow of eloquence, in a high-pitched key, was like Tonyson's brook, and kept those in Court in a simmer of laughter. She told His Worship she did not care what he did to her and then proceeded to abuse the complainant, the worthy attack lasting until the Magistrate adjourned the case in order that defendant might be medically examined.

From the evidence it appeared that defendant attacked the complainant in the street at Shektsant, apparently without cause, striking her with a knuckle duster.

## APPLICATION FOR PRISONER'S RELEASE.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared to ask His Worship to reconsider his decision in the case of Luk Chan-tang, the son of a prominent Chinese citizen, who was yesterday sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for the larceny of a bicycle which he subsequently sold to Constable Glendinning.

Mr. Grist stated that he did not apply as regards His Worship's decision, but as regards the sentence. The defendant was a young man of very good parentage, his people being of considerable standing in the Colony; and to put him in jail meant practically to blight the whole of his future. It was a very serious thing for a young man, born in such a position as the defendant, to be put in jail, and his Worship had power, which had been exercised by other magistrates from time to time, to leave it to the parents of youthful offenders to see that they were properly corrected. In this case the father of the offender, who was present in Court, was prepared to undertake the punishment of his son. He would see that it would be somewhat severe, and was prepared to undertake the entire responsibility for his son's future good behaviour. Mr. Grist asked his Worship in view of these facts, of the youth of this young man, and of the fact that it would brand him for life to be confined in jail, to deal with him in any other way which his Worship thought proper. It was not usual in such cases to inflict a fine; but, if his Worship thought a fine, as well as such punishment as his father might add, would meet the case, then he asked the Magistrate, in addition to leaving him to his father, to inflict a fine.

His Worship—You say he is 19?

Mr. Grist—According to Chinese computation, which makes him a little less than 18 according to English reckoning.

Inspector Collett stated that the Police would not object to the case being reopened, although the sentence was very just. A warrant was issued for the boy's arrest, and he was sent to Maudsley for some time to escape the Police.

Mr. Grist—I have no doubt the father would be able to give a very full explanation as regards that. I don't suppose he has in any way been kept out of the Colony, as I am instructed that the father did not know of the warrant being issued for his arrest.

His Worship—You understand this is a very serious charge. He went and hired a machine and sold it to a police constable.

Mr. Grist—That is so, your Worship; but this young man did not hire it with the slightest intention of disposing of it. It seems to me that some person made him an offer, and apparently the temptation was too great for him.

His Worship—This boy has been well brought up, and he ought to set a good example. He is not like an ordinary coolie.

Mr. Grist—No, your Worship; that is what I am endeavouring to make out. He is not like an ordinary coolie who could go to jail and come out without anyone thinking twice about it. Here is a boy who goes in to come out ruined, and he is only a child. If it was a second offence, I could say nothing. It is a matter I submit which could be fully and sufficiently dealt with by the father, and the boy would not be branded for life. A sentence of imprisonment means absolute ruin; better hang a man and be done with it; far better.

Inspector Collett—I understand the defendant has already been recommended for banishment, being convicted as a felon.

His Worship—In this case the defendant did not get stocks, whereas he could have got them. Inspector Collett—The Police would not interfere with a reduction of the sentence on the ground that it did not interfere with the banishment order.

Mr. Grist—That is a matter for the discretion of the Governor, and to banish a man of this kind is doing no good to the Colony.

His Worship—If I cannot see my way to grant this application, you can always try it before the Governor.

Mr. Grist—Decisions of a Court of Justice are things the Governor is loth in any way to alter.

The further hearing was adjourned.

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Hongkong, 29th November, 1906.

pu and the British Minister for a considerable length of time, and all advantages or disadvantages have been discussed over and over again, and everything was thoroughly thrashed out. The loan agreement is about to be settled. I do not think it could be possible at a moment's notice to request the Central Government to withdraw and give up the loan and allow you to raise the funds for the construction of the railway. But anyhow I will send a cable memorial to the Central Government so as to make inquiries and see what can be done."

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

It is with a feeling of unqualified satisfaction that we learn that Sir John Jordan, hitherto Minister ad interim to the Chinese Court, has received the substantive appointment and is now confirmed as British Minister in Peking. Only a few months have elapsed since Sir John Jordan assumed the notting appointment, but in this short time he has given ample evidence of the wisdom of his selection for the post. With an intimate knowledge of China and her affairs he combines a broad-minded and sympathetic grasp of British interests in the Far East in all their variety and ramifications. Considerable allowance, it is now generally recognised, has to be made for the exigencies of modern diplomacy, and our own community in Shanghai would be the last to expect the impossible from its Minister in Peking. If things do not always fare as well as it might wish, when in diplomatic hands, it will be able to console itself with the reflection that all that is possible in the circumstances will have been done while its interests are confided to Sir John Jordan's care. The new minister is handicapped by entering upon his duties at a time when all diplomacy finds difficulty in making headway with the Chinese Government. The expectations raised by the reorganization of the Boards and the attempt to define ministerial responsibility at present show no signs of being realized. But somewhere in the background there are indications that the leaven of a new dispensation is working; and we can but hope that the recognized tact and ability of our new representative as well as the honesty and straightforwardness of British policy in the Far East will appeal to the better sense of an enlightened China.—N.O. Daily News.

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## GERMAN COLONIES.

MORE HEATED DEBATE IN THE REICHTAG.

The Colonial debate, which was expected to be finished in three days, has already (December 3rd) occupied five sittings of the Reichstag, and is to be continued to-morrow. To-day's proceedings were of a very agitated nature, and on several occasions seemed likely to lead to a serious explosion.

Herr Dernburg opened the discussion with statements regarding the resignation of Privy Councillor Hellwig, which, he said, had nothing to do with the case of Dr. Peters, and the dismissal of another Colonial official, which had been alleged to have been a punishment for revealing malpractices. He was followed by Herr Roosen, of the Centre, who, in a long speech, related numerous instances of ill-treatment of natives in Togoland. The speaker caused much sensation by producing a stout stick with which, he said, corporal punishment had been administered.

In his reply, Herr Dernburg was so indiscreet as to criticize the action of the missionaries. He also took exception to the action of Herr Roosen with regard to the case of the Colonial official Wißnab, and made use of the word "expose" in this connection.

This brought Herr Roosen to his feet in a boiling rage, and, to the accompaniment of shouts of encouragement from his own party, he attacked Herr Dernburg with great vigour and bitterness. The Colonial Director, who stood alone behind the long Ministerial table, was evidently a little taken aback by the violence of the onslaught, and winced perceptibly when the furious Deputy roared at him: "With all your past record, you are not in position to expose me. But the Director was able, from official documents, to support what he had said, and finished his retort amid the heartiest cheers he has heard since he made his debut. The Centre, however, were left in a rather sulky mood. A quarrelsome temper prevailed for the rest of the afternoon.

Dr. Arentz, a Free Conservative, who replied to Herr Roosen's challenge of Saturday, also took occasion to defend Dr. Peters, employing among other weapons an extract from the essay on Warren Hastings by the "great English historian, Macaulay," his intention, of course, being to prove that two blacks made one white. He was replied to by the Socialist, Herr Eichen, who demanded the publication of all the papers in Dr. Peters' case, to which it will be remembered, Herr Babel has already been refused access.

Herr Roosen (Centre), referring to the case of the Colonial official Wißnab, who had discovered some abuses in the Colonial administration, said that all his charges had proved true. He urged that the officials implicated should be proceeded against. Why, he asked, were such severe measures being taken against subordinate officials at home, who drew attention to abuses? Even in the Reichstag an examining magistrate had appeared to search the papers of Herr Eichenberger. The speaker described flagging with his horrible results, as the greatest evil, declaring it to be a punishment that could be dispensed with even in the colonies. Nothing could equal the rancorousness of the officials.

Count von Ballestrom (the President) repudiated the assertion that a domiciliary search was made in the Reichstag in the matter of the procuring of evidence against Herr Eichenberger. He read a report by the Director of the Reichstag on the demand made by the Public Prosecutor, that he should be allowed access to the Reichstag. In the report, it was stated that the powers of the police ceased at the doors of Parliament. (Loud cheers on the Left.)

Herr Dernburg declared that by his allegations Herr Babel had pilloried officials; that, to his mind, was far more cruel than the alleged offences. It was his (the speaker's) principle that guilty officials should be punished, and the innocent protected, and their calumniators called to account.

In conclusion, Herr Dernburg said: "I shall let myself be influenced neither by Right nor by Left. If I cannot fill my office in a way to command respect and honour, I shall go."

Herr Roosen (Centre), amid some uproar in the House, declared that Herr Dernburg had uttered a gross insult in alleging that he and the Centre party made their approval of Colonial grants conditional upon the settlement of the Wißnab affair, in the sense desired by the Centre. That was an untruth. Such a stock-jobbing and counting-house note ought not to be struck in the Reichstag. The Colonial Director was by his whole past, not a competent person to denounce him (the speaker). He must protect his trust and good name.

Herr Dernburg, rising again, said after this it could not be expected that any respectable and capable official would go to the colonies if he was liable at the first sitting of the Reichstag to be ridiculed on the flimsiest pretext, under the safeguard of Parliamentary immunity. Herr Roosen proceeded to justify his statements from documents. Referring to Herr Roosen he repudiated the charge that he (the speaker) had not acted as courtesy required. "The sore had to be lanced, and I accept all the consequences of lancing it." (Prolonged applause and clapping on the Right from the National Liberals.)

## AMERICAN TREATIES AND THEIR VALUE.

The Washington Government has suddenly awakened to the amazing shrewdness and subtlety of Japanese diplomacy.

Japan assumes the attitude of regarding the California school contention as a matter purely of domestic policy, in which she is not particularly interested, as all her relations are with the Federal Government, and to prevent any embarrassment with the Washington Government Japan will not officially take the question in the Courts, and will not encourage any of her citizens in their private capacity to bring an action.

But what she proposes to do is to say to the Washington Government: "Can you enforce Treaty stipulations?"—which question will place the Washington Government in a most awkward position, because Washington cannot make an affirmative reply and has no power to coerce California, while a negative or evasive reply will put the Federal Government in the humiliating position of having to acknowledge to the world that a Treaty, so far as international obligations are concerned, is merely waste paper.

This it will be instantly perceived, will open the door to unlimited possibilities, if Japan is inclined to press the matter in calling the attention of the world to the worthlessness of American Treaties.

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Understanding Japan's diplomacy, it is not to be wondered at that the Washington Government is deeply concerned over the unfortunate predicament in which it has become involved by the action of the school authorities of California in discriminating against Japanese children.

A Japanese correspondent writes to the Times: "More than thirty years have elapsed since Bret Hartn made 'Bill Nye' utter the then current outcry: 'We are ruined by Chinese cheap labour,' subsequent to which declaration the minor 'wont for that host of Chinese.' Put with a section of the citizens of San Francisco the nativity of the Chinese is as strong as ever, and what is of some importance to us, Japanese, they insist on 'tarring' all of us—Chinese and Japanese—with the same brush."

When writing on this subject five weeks ago in this column, we were permitted to explain that it is fully comprehended in Japan that the agitation in California is in part evidence of there being political axes to grind, and that the bulk of the American people away from the district immediately affected can in no sense be regarded as hostile to us. But it is nevertheless true that the Tokyo Government must not allow our Treaty rights—those derived, for example, from the Agreement made between the United States and Japan in 1884—to be entirely sacrificed to the demands of Trade Unionism as exemplified at San Francisco.

The vernacular journals of Tokyo and Osaka, as we predicted would be the case, retain still that moderation of tone which has hitherto distinguished the Japanese Press, and the alarmist statements made elsewhere must be accepted only at their true value, being wholly unauthorised. We have seen enough that the Washington Government appreciates the justice of our claim to equality of treatment, and we are far from wishing that the question should be carried so far as to embarrass the Federal Government in its relations with the State of California. Unhappily a good deal of friction has already been engendered between them, if we are to believe in any degree what we hear, and for this Japan, having all along from the days of Commodore Perry's visit been on good terms with America, cannot but feel sad.

The simple truth is that Japan recognises the necessity as well as the justice of the protest that she is entering against inequality of treatment, and though no rudeness or slight to the Chinese is for a moment intended, it cannot be denied that it was China's oversight of measures of self-defence and affection of contempt for military power that led to her occupancy of a comparatively helpless position among the nations of the Globe in respect of martial strength. Can it be doubted that had she chosen to apply her immense resources to the development of an Army and Navy as proportionate to her vast population as are those of Japan today to the total number of the inhabitants of the Japanese Empire's dominions, her people all over the world would be treated with fewer slights than they at present have to endure? Japan's earliest efforts, in the direction of self-defence were prompted by her sense of the danger to her peace and independence which China then presented of a country that had had the wisdom and audacity to affront the Powers of the Occident while without the faintest hope of being able to resist or to ward off the chastisement that was bound to follow.

Japan thought her danger lay in the aggressive nature of her neighbour on the north rather than from other European Powers, and she resolved to begin putting her house in order there and then, and as a first step, to ascertain wherein it was that the immense strength of Western nations lay. Time has proved that Japan was right in aiming herself as she did, but China cannot be induced to not about the task, as though she meant it seriously, to this day, or if she has bestirred herself at all, it has been only within the last year or so.

It sounds boastful, we admit, but it is true that the energy and loyalty of the population of Japan, combined with great good fortune in a variety of ways, have raised the Empire to a very different position from that which it occupied half a century ago, and for the reason that we have striven to enter the comity of nations instead of holding aloof contemptuously as China has elected to do, we are able to be classed as at one with the backward Chinamen or to have our children discriminated against in the San Francisco public schools.

There is another view of this matter that will commend itself to patriotic citizens everywhere. If as a result of the immense amount of exercise it has had of late Japan's arm is growing stronger, it is an exercise in connection with employed than in securing the just rights of Japanese people wherever they may happen to be, always provided that it is a question of defence and not of offence. Persons from her valued ally, whose influence is sufficient to render British rights tolerably secure anywhere. Japan is not aggressive, but she owes it to herself to be prepared to defend herself, and to her people obtain justice and fair play.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., A.M. will be subject to rent.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,  
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Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. [9]

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Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being loaded and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. [1]

### S.S. "OCEANIC"

#### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Matapan" and "Dordogne," from Havre ex s.s. "Dordogne," from Bordeaux ex s.s. "President Lery Lollot," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being loaded and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before 5 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 14th Jan., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 14th Jan., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 14th Jan., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. [2]

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### THE Steamship

#### "PRINZ HEINRICH"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [5]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

### "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "BENARY" FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 10th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented on or before the 13th Jan., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th Jan., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. [155]

### HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

#### THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SILESIA,"  
Captain Bahl, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th Jan., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. [172]

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(Florio and Rabattoni United Companies).

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

#### THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company within seven days after the vessel's arrival here



